

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1850.

VOLUME II.--NUMBER 13.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, 1 00
Single number, 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.
One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 50
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It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprised of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

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From the Hancock Patriot.

Dreadful Tornado—Destruiction of the Temple Walls.

The dreadful tornado on May 27th, which invaded the city of Nauvoo and the neighboring places has been for us ICARIANS, (little accustomed to such revolutions in the atmosphere,) a spectacle of freightful sublimity, and also a source of mortal anguish, on account of the disasters and catastrophes which have resulted from it, to the inhabitants of this county, and to us.

We do not know, what calamities have happened those we like to consider as our compatriots and fellow citizens: we wish with all our heart, they have not suffered so much havoc and loss as we, and that they may have no more individual accidents to deplore, than in our colony, for, with the exception of some who were very truly frightened, our great family have sustained no personal injury.

Here are some particulars of what has happened to us during that storm: in its first blow which has been the most fatal to us, and every body will certainly think so when they know, that part of the temple walls was immediately blown to the ground.—The Temple, which we were preparing so actively and resolutely to rebuild; the temple which we hoped to cover this year; and in which we were to settle our refectories, our halls of reunion, and our schools; that it is the temple; that gigantic monument, which has become the first victim of the tornado.

How many projects are buried under those heaps of rubbish! How much outlay, and days of hard labor has been lost to us! It was for that magnificent edifice—to again give a soul to that great body, that one of our agents in the north pines has just bought all the great beams necessary for its rebuilding; it is for it, that we were adding a saw machine to the mill, and establishing a vast shed, to shelter our laborers; in a word, it was for it, that all our efforts and strength has been employed; and now, one gale of the tempest, brings to naught all our endeavors; has violently ended what incidentally had begun in October 1848, and what UNION FRATERNITY tried to repair in 1850. We resign without murmuring to that catastrophe.

Our masons occupied in the interior part of the temple, and who had sought refuge in one of the lateral cells at the moment of the storm, were spectators in peril, of that terrible drama. They had scarce entered the shelter they had chosen as the nearest, when in the middle of the claps of thunder, a whirl of wind, rain and hail, rushed with impetuosity against the north side of the edifice with overwhelming force; it detached the materials, shakes, moves that mighty mass of stone the height of which furnish so much to its efforts and the resistance of which is as nothing, but to augment its strength and fury; and our brothers, sheltering against the south wall, see the north face yielding under the powerful pressure of the tempest, tremble and incline before them. "Friends, we are lost!" exclaimed one of them, and at the same moment the immense wall ran down, under their eyes with a horrid crash!

However, by a sort of miracle those eight men, who thought themselves certainly all crushed, see enormous wrecks falling at their feet without being struck by them. But the wall which has fallen was considerate with that of the west, as the most solid, being of its support, shaken by it falling, the two others doubtless are also going to fall. "Let us get out of this, let us run," and our brothers, leaving their dangerous shelter, see through dust, rubbish and dreadful whirlwind, which causes the walls to reel above their heads: from wreck to wreck they are at length the exterior, they are in security. One who had not followed his comrades, caused to us and especially his wife,

a moment of cruel anguish; but many of us, notwithstanding the violence of the storm, went to his research, and he was soon discovered safe and sound.

After the temple, the roof of one of our habitations was taken off, and a part of the outer walls fell into the first story where lodged one of our families composed of eight members.

One of the members of the gerance, who during the storm had departed on horseback to go and see in all our establishments if any accidents had happened that required immediate assistance, soon returned to announce that the wash-house had almost instantaneously overflowed by the waters of the creek, and those engaged inside were obliged to go out through the windows; also at the schools, the mill, the flatboats, the farms &c. more or less damage and loss, had been sustained, but no personal injury was to be deplored; and it was a great consolation for us all, and particularly for our president, Mr. CABOT, whose paternal solicitude, and presence of mind on that day, was submitted to a hard experiment.

In the evening, the special men having been consulted about the firmness of what remained of the temple, and their opinion being that the walls yet standing did not offer sufficient security to rebuild, the next morning the gerance submitted the following questions to the general Assembly.

Must we expect the spontaneous falling of the east and south walls, which are threatening to tumble? Not unanimously, for their fall happening accidentally might cause some accident, probably among the curious strangers.

Must we demolish stone by stone, to have them good for future use? Not so, for that operation would offer almost certain danger to the demolishers; and Community, esteems the life of her members more than pecuniary profits.

Those questions being decided, it was discussed which would be the safest, and quickest way of taking down. A proposition being made, the work was immediately commenced, and in a few hours, by the intelligent and courageous endeavors of our laborers the walls of the east and south, were to join that of the north.

And now, their remains nothing of that gigantic work of the Mormons, except the west face strongly united by its sides to another wall in the interior part, and surmounted by an arch; between the two walls at the north and south are the two towers or seat of the staircases.

Though the 27th of May is to us a day of disaster, as the inundation and devastation of our lodgements; the waste of our crops; and above all, the irreparable fall of the temple which changes our plans for this year, nevertheless, this day of misfortune that would cause the ruin and despair of a particular man reduced to his own strength, has not shaken our courage or hopes. It is that our association which by its system of solidarity renders the losses less sensible by dividing them, increases a hundred times by its collective power, the way of repairing or softening the calamities.

To our little community colony—strong in its organization—by the confidence of its members; by the benevolent support of the surrounding inhabitants—our little colony, directed by the high intelligence and the devotion of its venerable President, Cabot; will not proceed, by it, less resolutely, to the accomplishment of her great work—the reign of Universal Fraternity.

In regard to the re-construction of the Temple, the colony have come to no definite determination, as yet—whether they will use the old foundation or adopt an entirely new plan. But that plan, what it may, will take immediate steps for the erection of a new building on the same square, that will be an ornament to Nauvoo, and one that will call forth the admiration of those who gild by on the "Father of waters."—[carries.]

MAN.—Mankind, through all ages have been the same. The first times before the present vice. Yet who could imagine that there is such a contrariety, even in the same character? It was Nero, who signing a sentence against a criminal, wished to the gods he could not write.

Cyphonia was a species of punishment frequently resorted to by the Ancients, which consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects. This punishment was carried into effect in various ways, but chiefly by fastening the sufferer to a stake, or extending him on the ground with his arms pinioned.

Light and Heat from Water.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.—While Mr. Paine has been talking about producing light and heat, by decomposing water, a Frenchman, Joseph Pierre Gallard, has taken out a patent in France, dated Nov. 22, 1849, which, as described in the London Patent Journal, is an improvement similar to Paine's alleged great discovery, of producing mechanical means, pure oxygen and hydrogen at opposite poles, in separate generators. Mr. G.'s discovery seems rather, indeed, to go ahead of Mr. Paine's. Here is a description:

The patentee's invention consists in certain apparatus and processes for producing hydrogen gas by the decomposition of water, and its application to heat and light. The means and processes by which he obtains the gas are: By the incandescence (incandescence) of iron. 2. By carbon. 3. By magnetics.

There is also a lengthy specification given, which contains descriptions of processes which are not claimed, and claims of processes which are not described.

A Poem.

BY PICCIOLA.

Aye! trials will, and must arise;
To every human breast,
And oft they claim what meet we prize;
But in the less we're blest.

Say! what can scourge the human mind,
So lately fraught with pride—
Nor self-gained knowledge we find,
From ought on earth beside.

"My brethren count it joy that you,
Are tempted diversly;
Knowing 'tis but if you endure,
With patience perfectly.

"That she her work can perfect make,
And nothing wanting be—"
Thus 'tis written, and for whose sake,
True wisdom in it see.

When o'er the earth, the terrors pour;
And lighting susp' the trees;
Perhaps that poor human soul,
As victim—it may seize.

But beautiful the earth appears—
The scene looks not so wild.
New clothing vegetation wears,
And all around is mild.

Nor would the Lord unwillingly,
His indignation pour;
But to chastise most suitably,
That man to him might soar.

An earthly parent watches o'er,
His offspring constantly,
And evil passions checks before,
They taunt its purity.

So doth the Lord more lovingly,
Our reward nature scourge,
To trials keen—thus savagely
From gold the dross doth purge.

Kanesville, June, 1850.

Circular of the Chancellor of the University of the State of Deseret.

PATRONS OF LEARNING: The citizens of the State of Deseret having established a University at Great Salt Lake City, the Chancellor and Board of Regents appointed to superintend the same, do hereby issue the following circular to you. Hear ye and then judge.

We do not ask your aid, unless we can give you good reasons why you should patronize our object.

We should despair of any assistance what-

ever, if we were not assured that our young

Institution has greater claims than any other.

We know that you are constantly assailed

with the pretended claims of new things ap-

pealing to your sympathies, your prejudices,

your hopes and your fears. It is only

wise men that can discriminate the true from

the false. To them we appeal whether they

are few or many. Here, is an Institution

like the founding babe of the Hebrews.

It is the child of providence and destined to

live and flourish. However obscure its pa-

rentage in the valley of the wild and lofty

mountains, however many the perils it has

encountered, it will live and shine in nature's

simplest, brightest livery, and teach all na-

tions all useful arts and sciences. This In-

situation is needed to meet the wants of thou-

sands that annually emigrate to this Great

Basin. Multitudes of all ages come from

under the heavy hand of oppression, and

desire instruction in order to be free, useful

and happy. This boon must be given them

without respect to age or means. The emi-

grants and outcasts of all nations will here

find an asylum of safety, and a nursery of

arts and sciences, available upon the cheap-

est terms. Here, instruction by means of

lectures or otherwise, will be brought to the

level of the laboring classes of every grade,

of every religious faith, of every political

or social creed, and of every living language.

It is neither arrogant or extravagant to say

that this Institution is forthwith prepared to

teach more living languages practically, than

any other University on the face of the earth;

and as to the matter of dead languages, we

leave them mostly to the dead. The known

industry of this people in rearing up cities

and temples, with almost magic celerity, is

not least visible in their system of diffusing

a knowledge of the sciences throughout the

popular mass. It is interwoven in the very

fiber of this people's organization and pro-

gress to educate the mass and elevate all the

people to the fullest extent of their capacity.

Board can soon be furnished in private

families speaking the mother tongue of more

than twenty living languages of Europe, In-

dia, and the Islands of the Pacific, and West-

ern America. Facilities for acquiring ac-

curate intelligence from every portion of the

Globe will be more perfectly secured to this

Institution than to any other of our acquain-

tance. There are minds whose springs are

so deep and strong, that they are affected

by nothing less than events which raze the

souls of ordinary men to the bottom, and dash

them into commotion every element of the

moral or natural world. And with such

minds exciting causes are not of momentary

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1850.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the *Guardian*; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will be at the risk of those who send it.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Iowa Contested Election—the Case Referred to the People.

A telegraph despatch announces that Thompson and Miller—the former holding, and the latter contesting his right to a seat in the House of Representatives—have been sent home, to run the race over again. Miller has declared himself a candidate, and is coming home to canvass the District. Thompson may do the same thing, though if he be wise he will not engage in any such forlorn undertaking.

Several days were occupied in an effort to force Mr. Thompson upon the House and the people, but a majority would not permit it. At the present time, when the canvass is to commence in the District, it is important that the views of the Locofoco's in the House should be known and understood, by that portion of the citizens of Iowa, who have been abused and denounced for the exercise of their right in this matter. Judge Mason, in a recent letter, made a very moving appeal to the Mormons, in the hope of getting their votes at the coming election.

He blarneyed them a good deal, and asked forgiveness for the slights and insults put upon them by the Locofoco party. But Mr. Leffler—Mr. Thompson's colleague—does not seem to have been so polite. He would cut them off from all rights by denying them citizenship at all, although they have been residents of the State, for several years, and the Constitution and laws make no distinction between them and other individuals.

We copy a sketch of Mr. Leffler's remarks from the Globe:

If the Kanesville vote was excluded as he thought it ought to be, the controversy was at an end at once; suppose, even admitting all the votes claimed by Mr. Miller, there would be a very considerable majority for Mr. Thompson. The first question, then, was as to the admissibility of the Kanesville vote? He found in the report of the committee this expression: "The committee dismiss the consideration of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth objections urged by the sitting member, against the allowance of the Kanesville vote, with the single remark, that they are not sustained by the evidence which has been presented." He would be glad if the gentleman would inform him where all this evidence, regarding the Mormons and the vote they gave in Iowa at the August election of 1848, was to be found!

Mr. Leffler replied, that the evidence was to be found in the history of the country.

Mr. Fowler. Will the gentleman have the goodness to point out to me some written evidence?

Mr. Leffler. I will refer the gentleman to the files of the "Gazette" and the "Hawkeye" newspapers published in the State of Iowa, for the years 1846-7-8.

Mr. L. then pursued still further his argument regarding the illegality of the Kanesville vote, and contended that in every point of view it ought to be rejected. He adverted to the circumstances under which these people had been brought to give their votes, assigning a special agency in the matter to Mr. Fitz Henry Warren, the present Second Assistant Postmaster General. In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. read a copy of a letter addressed to the Mormons by Orson Hyde, one of their leaders, directing them to vote as they should be instructed by Mr. Fitz Henry Warren. A piece of slander that was very current (he said) in that part of the country, was, that the possession of a certain printing press by Mr. Hyde, was the result of his good offices in procuring the Mormon vote to be cast in a particular way. A celebrated English statesman once remarked, that if he were asked whether there was any corruption prevailing at the elections in England, he would laugh in the face of the question, and reply, certainly not. If any man (said Mr. L.) were to ask me if there was any fraud perpetrated in connection with that vote, I would most undoubtedly laugh in his face, and rep'y, certainly not.

The allotted hour here expired, and Mr. Evans, of Maryland, obtained the floor. Mr. Evans, of Maryland, considered nearly all that had been said by Mr. Leffler extraneous, not being based upon the evidence, upon his own knowledge, the statements of the Burlington "Hawkeye" and "Gazette," and other such authority. The gentleman had seen fit to travel out of the way to make a violent attack upon the Mormons, and had declared that they had temporarily stopped in Iowa, while upon their way to California. He (Mr. E.) referred to the testimony that people had opened farms, built houses, mills, &c., and had plainly manifested by their actions the *animus manendi*—thus entitling them to vote. He remarked at some length upon the bitterness of feeling exhibited by Mr. Leffler against the Mormons, and intimated that it arose from the fact that their votes were at that election cast for the candidate of the Whig party, whereas when, in Missouri, where they voted with the Democrats, they had been courted by the gentleman's party. He read a letter of Judge Mason, of Iowa, and referred to other evidence to sustain his explanation of the reasons for the course of that gentleman, and for the course, conformable thereto, of a portion of the Democratic party in that State.

He proceeded to consider the question of the admissibility of the voters of Kanesville, and took the ground that the evidence was full, entire, conclusive, that they were legal voters in Kanesville, and that they were

Iowa, they were induced, by certain politicians, to cast their vote for the Whig candidate. None of these people, he contended, ever designed remaining in the State of Iowa longer than was necessary to enable them to procure the means to get away. This was a class of population, he would ask, who ought to be permitted to vote? The bare fact of residence within the State for six months, he contended, was not sufficient, unless accompanied by the intention of remaining in the State and becoming a permanent resident therein. He put the case of a man detained against his will and compelled to remain for six months. Would such a man come within the spirit and meaning of the law which prescribed the qualification of voters? He put the case of members of Congress voting at the municipal elections in this city, supposing the requisites as to qualification to be the same as in Iowa, while it was notoriously their intention not to remain here a moment longer than the transaction of their business actually required them to remain. The equity of the case, he contended, was against the admission of that vote, maimus as they could not be considered a part of the resident population of the State. He contended, moreover, that not only was equity against it, but that the law of the case was against it; and in reference to the law of the case, the first point to which he would call the attention of the House was the one which had been so ably discussed by the gentleman who preceded him in the debate, that these people were compelled to vote in a particular county, though they had never resided in that county, and that they voted there under an organization which the county commissioners had gotten up irregularly and illegally, and therefore the vote was a nullity.

But there was another point connected with the illegality of the vote, which had been touched upon by the chairman of the Committee of Elections, to which he desired also to call the attention of the House. The vote was illegal, because this board of commissioners of Monroe county failed to organize a poll under the township system, and attempted to organize one under the precinct system, which had been abolished by her.

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He proceeded to consider the question of the admissibility of the voters of Kanesville, and took the ground that the evidence was full, entire, conclusive, that they were legal voters in Kanesville, and that they were

called to vote in Monroe county. He said the report of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Strong) based the argument for the rejection of the Kanesville votes, on the ground that Kanesville was not due west from Monroe county, and therefore not entitled to be counted. He referred to the evidence to show that it was the common understanding of that entire county, both Whigs and Democrats, both residents at Kanesville and in Monroe county—that Kanesville was attached to Monroe county; that both Democrats and Whigs did vote there at the lawful place; and he argued that, such being the case, their votes were legally entitled to be received and canvassed in Monroe county, even if subsequent developments proved that Kanesville was not due west of Monroe. But he contended that there was no evidence that Kanesville was north or west of Monroe—the only evidence being repudiated by all parties, and suffered to go into the solitude of private life, "unwept and unsung." And, can it be possible that the people of Iowa will cast their vote for his equally guilty accomplice. The nominees for Congress, and all the nominees for State offices are of the Old Hunker or Dodge faction, and were placed in nomination by order of Dodge for their fealty to him; and the people of Pottawattamie County may thank him and his tools, for their past wrongs and present situation. —[Des Moines Courier.

There was a rumor at Washington on the 27th that Maj. Hobbie, Mr. Syner, of Pa., and twenty-three others, in the Post Office Department, were to be removed this week.

This is the Mass.

Kister, of Davis county, the Locofoco nominee for State Treasurer, is the same Skeezicks, who it is generally believed stole the Kanesville Poll Books, and gave them to J. C. Hall. It will be seen by Mr. Hall's testimony published by order of Congress, that he admits that the missing Poll Books were found in his possession. We have been looking ever since, to see Kister rewarded for this base act; and none need be surprised, or ask why such a man was chosen to fill so responsible an office!—Those who do the dirty work for Dodge & Co., have to be rewarded with officers, if the character of the State, and interests of the people have to be sacrificed to accomplish it.

Barber the Clerk of Monroe county, who Dodge attempted to bolster up by calling on Locofoco meeting to give him nine cheers, has been repudiated by all parties, and suffered to go into the solitude of private life, "unwept and unsung." And, can it be possible that the people of Iowa will cast their vote for his equally guilty accomplice. The nominees for Congress, and all the nominees for State offices are of the Old Hunker or Dodge faction, and were placed in nomination by order of Dodge for their fealty to him; and the people of Pottawattamie County may thank him and his tools, for their past wrongs and present situation. —[Des Moines Courier.

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Boston, July 1.

To-day there seems to be some doubt that Professor Webster is about to make a clear breast of it relative to the murder of Dr. Parkman.

TORONTO, June 29.

An address to the Queen, expressing satisfaction with England and a desire to continue present relations was adopted in the assembly by a vote of 49 to 11.

There are two thousand one hundred and fifty persons engaged in the printing business in New York.

JUNE 25TH.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th of May. The reports from the mining districts north and south continue to be favorable; the general state of health at these places is also good.

The fire alluded to occurred the 4th of May; the alarm proceeded from the U. S. House, on Portsmouth Square, and by the time the people were enabled to leave their beds, the flames spread to the adjoining buildings on either side, destroying El Dorado and Delmonico's, and soon every house, except two, on the block between Clay, Washington, Kearny and Montgomery streets, was destroyed. The fire extended also along Kearny street, and that portion of Washington street, opposite the square, and in order to stay its progress, every house from Washington to Jackson streets was torn down. A block between and towards the bay front but little better, and out of the three blocks in the centre of the city, but seven buildings are standing.

A mass of gold and quartz, weighing 16 lbs, was found near the Mariposa and sold for \$16,000. Several recent and important discoveries have been made on the Mokelumne; out of one hole there was taken in two days, \$4,000 worth of the precious metal; some lumps have likewise been found—nearly every man is making an ounce a day. The miners generally have done well, and more gold may be expected in the coming six months than has altogether been received since the commencement of mining. Chagres and Panama were healthy.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, June 15, 1850.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:—Dear Sir:

In the trial of Brodie, spoken of by the correspondent of the Peoples Organ, St. Louis, Mo., there was not a Mormon engaged. The emigrants, and some of them from Linn County, were the principle actors; he was tried, condemned, and had he not paid the young man he assaulted, twenty-five dollars, he would have received twenty-five lashes. All such persons, or their friends and abettors must keep entirely clear of this County, or they will receive similar treatment—dislike it who may.

Yours Respectfully.

WHEELING & CLARK.

We received the following by Telegraph Monday evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1850.

Congress has sent Thompson and myself back to run the election over.

I will speak in Keokuk this day two weeks.

D. F. MILLER.

By the above, it will be seen that the Locofoco House Representatives have in a sneaking and cowardly spirit, attempted to carry out the bold rascality, which was commenced in this District by the stealing of the Poll Books of the Kanesville precinct.

It is clear that either Miller or Thompson was elected by the voters of this District in August 1848. There can be no possibility of mistake as to this proposition. And it is equally certain that the fact was undeniably and well known to the House of Representatives. Had Thompson been the individual elected, he would have had a decision in his favor. But Miller was the man, and so the election is referred back to the people.

To subserve party purposes, the House has permitted Thompson to occupy a seat for seven months, against every principle of justice, and reply, certainly not. If any man (said Mr. L.) were to ask me if there was any fraud perpetrated in connection with that vote, I would most undoubtedly laugh in his face, and rep'y, certainly not.

The allotted hour here expired, and Mr. Evans, of Maryland, obtained the floor.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, considered nearly all that had been said by Mr. Leffler extraneous, not being based upon the evidence, upon his own knowledge, the statements of the Burlington "Hawkeye" and "Gazette," and other such authority.

The gentleman had seen fit to travel out of the way to make a violent attack upon the Mormons, and had declared that they had temporarily stopped in Iowa, while upon their way to California. He (Mr. E.) referred to the testimony that people had opened farms, built houses, mills, &c., and had plainly manifested by their actions the *animus manendi*—thus entitling them to vote.

He remarked at some length upon the bitterness of feeling exhibited by Mr. Leffler against the Mormons, and intimated that it arose from the fact that their votes were at that election cast for the candidate of the Whig party, whereas when, in Missouri, where they voted with the Democrats, they had been courted by the gentleman's party.

He read a letter of Judge Mason, of Iowa, and referred to other evidence to sustain his explanation of the reasons for the course of that gentleman, and for the course, conformable thereto, of a portion of the Democratic party in that State.

He proceeded to consider the question of the admissibility of the voters of Kanesville, and took the ground that the evidence was full, entire, conclusive, that they were legal voters in Kanesville, and that they were

ENIGMA OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION

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Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

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GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the Independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found:

Broadcloths, Cambric, Satinets, Jeans, Blended and Brown Muslin, Ginghams, Cashmores, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambric, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Books and Shoes.

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description.

From a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheep's eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

SALT LAKE and California Emigrants.

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

Hail to the Land, etc., 4th July, 1850.
Hail to the land, where our fathers are laid,
To our own native soil;
Where in childhood we have strayed,
And in manhood's riper years, we have toiled.
Hail to the land where freedom first reigned:
And whence anarchy fled;
Where oppression and priestcraft were slain,
And tyranny wept for her dead.
Hail to the land where righteousness reigns,
And with it spreads her benign influence;
Where Saints shall inherit the blessings in full,
That Faith, Hope and Charity bring.

EVER MONT.

Slander.

'Tis wondrous strange, and yet 'tis true,
That some folks take delight
In the deeds of other men to view,
As if their own were right.
And if a piece of news comest,
They'll eagerly pursue it;
Then hand the charming dish about,
And add a little to it.
Each fault they'll try to magnify,
Yet seeming to be mean,
The motto within a brother's eye,
Are blinded to their own.
And if a brother chance to stray,
Or fortune on him frown;
The bumble in the dust he lay,
The text is "keep him down."
They'll proach up penance with a sigh,
To cure, or nothing can—
Sufferings are good, I'll not deny,
But not when sent by man.
Each wretched deed is now forgot,
As if not worth retaining;
But O ! let fallings fill the pot,
And slander sucks the draining.
Unto the dregs she draws it out,
Delighted with her labors,
Then bear the charming shrill about,
To treat her thirsty neighbors.
'Neath friend's mask she often lurks,
And smiling, lures around you;
Concealed, she more securely works,
And kisses, but to wound you.
Detested post of social joy,
The spoiler of life's pleasures;
Like Sampson's fox would destroy,
What's more than all our treasures.

The True Man.

I love the man that dares to lift
His voice for the struggling poor;
The man that will open his heart, nor close
Against the beggar's door.
Oh ! give me the hand that firmly stands,
Where the storm begins to lower !
A hand that will never shrink, or graped
In misfortune's darkest hour.

MISCELLANY.

Adam Crotch, Or, a Married Philosopher's Crotchetts.

When a philosopher marries, all the people of his acquaintance combine to laugh at him. Why? Is there anything incomparable in philosophy with philology; in the love of wisdom with the love of woman? "The wisest man the world ever saw," appears to have thought otherwise; and Socrates, as well as Solomon, was a husband. When Adam Crotch, finding, like his first father and namesake, that it was not good to be alone, contracted matrimony with Amelia Smith, was that any reason why all the other Smiths—Amelia's kinsfolk excepted—and Joneses, and Browns, and Tompkins, comprising the world he moved in, should, simply because Adam was reputed a philosopher, make merry at the expense of his father's son? It is true that the marriage of Adam was a step inconsistent with that philosophy which placed the *summum bonum* in the main chance. He married purely for those reasons that, according to Uncle Toby, are "written in the Common-Prayer-Book," which include, we believe, no reference to the Three Per Cents.

As we have styled Crotch a philosopher, it behoves us to explain what were his pretensions to that character. They consisted theoretically in a considerable amount of literary, scientific, metaphysical knowledge, and practically in a systematic course of life, based mainly on the principle of enjoying himself to the extent of his means, and repressing all desires that would exceed their limits. Thus Adam, who, like many other philosophers, was rather fond of smoking, though in the abstract he preferred Havana cigars to the common weed, was wont, adapting his taste to his finances, to content himself with a clay pipe. It was rather a maxim with Adam Crotch, in economising, to sacrifice the lesser enjoyment to the greater, and always to deny himself what he could best spare.

Now there are two words to every bargain; and Adam Crotch did not plunge into matrimony without first having inquired what Amelia would say to the plan of life which he had chalked out. Her answers were most satisfactory. When Adam explained to her the difference between a real and a fictitious gratification, and asked whether, content with true happiness, she could despise its illusory phantom, she would reply, "Oh yes!" with an enthusiasm which none but young ladies who are in love can pronounce these words with. Their marriage took place, but not altogether quietly. There are two matters connected with the event, on which they had a slight difference of opinion at the outset. All other preliminaries having been settled, "Adam, dear," said the betrothed, "where shall we order our wedding cake, and whom shall we send cards to?"

"A wedding cake!" exclaimed Crotch, astonished. "Cards! my dear girl, what do you want with either?"

"Oh ! we must have them, of course, love," she replied.

"Why of course!" said the philosopher. "You are not fond of sweets; neither am I, and the very few friends we are going to visit we can write to."

"But they will expect," urged the young lady, our cake and a piece of cake. We should consider others, you know, Adam."

"Yes, my dear," said Crotch, "of course we should; but what benefit will anyone derive from our sending them a mouthful of plum-cake? What is it to eat? There would be one thing in a large lump; but

that is out of the question. As to cards, they are wholly unnecessary. I object to them on principle, as conventional humbug, dictated by the mere caprice of society."

"Still," pleaded Amelia, "we had better do what is usual."

"Granted," he returned, "when there is no particular reason to the contrary, I admit your abstract proposition. But, in this instance, we shall lose money. It will cost us two or three guineas at least; and for what? No pleasure to ourselves or anybody else."

"But surely we can afford it, dear."

"Nobody can, that is, ought, to afford mere waste. Not a farthing ought to be so squandered. It had better be given away in charity."

"But people will be offended, dearest, if we don't send them what they will expect." "Then let them be offended my girl!" exclaimed Adam Crotch; why should we regard unreasonable people?"

"Oh, you know, Adam," she answered, "it isn't everybody that's like you; and it is best not to make enemies, isn't it?"

"Humph!" ejaculated the philosopher, musing, as if this last consideration had some weight with him. "There's something in that. Well—come—we'll e'en follow the ways of this absurd world for once. But Amelia, mind one thing; we'll have none of this silly silver twist about our cards. That is a piece of fiddle-faddle, not only imbecile, but, to be disgusting vulgar."

"Do you think so?" was Amelia's answer, in a tone which rather inclined her lover to doubt whether her advocacy of cards and bride-cake arose from motives strictly of policy. Bride-cake and cards, however, though by no means with the good will of Crotch, were ordered.

The paradise to which Adam Crotch led his wife was the second heaven of a decent lodging-house, otherwise called a two-pair back. This, however, was to be merely a temporary abode, to serve until they could find a small house, commensurate with their circumstances, in one of the suburbs of the town. With such a dwelling they were soon provided; and now arose the question of furnishing it, whereupon the philosopher discussed as follows:—

"The essential points, my dear, to look to in choosing furniture are, comfort and utility. We cannot sit comfortably in an inconvenient chair; but so long as the chair is convenient, its material matters little. We may apply the same principle to beds, tables, and fire-irons."

"Certainly," answered Mrs. Crotch.

"Not but that," continued Adam, "there is a certain pleasure derived by the sense of vision from handsome furniture, and if this can be obtained without financial embarrassment, well and good; but the annoyance at being hampered in circumstances is much more than equivalent to that gratification."

"There is no doubt about that, dear," said she.

"Well, now you see love," he pursued, "we can get a set of deal chairs and tables for a comparative trifle; we can cover the chairs with what-d'ye-call-it, and make cushions for them ourselves. We can put oil cloths on the tables and paint their legs, which will make them look quite well enough; and a floor-cloth of green baize will be just as good as the best Turkey carpet."

"My dear, what are you talking about?" demanded his wife in amazement.

"Why that instead of mahogany and rosewood, and fine carpets, in which there is no essential advantage, we will have deal chairs and tables, and green baize."

"I never heard of such a thing!" exclaimed the lady.

"Don't you see that by so doing we shall have the money to eat and drink, love, and to be enabled to save some over in case of a rainy day?"

"Oh ! you're joking, Adam," she answered.

"Joking?" he repeated. "Not at all."

"Deal chairs and tables, and green baize carpet!" she exclaimed. "Horrible!"

"What is the matter? You admitted my proposition with regard to the furniture in the abstract," said the philosopher.

"Oh, nonsense," she retorted. "Both the abstracts."

"Amelia! My dear!" exclaimed the astonished husband.

"I have no patience with you!" she cried.

Adam first started, then whistled, and then sat himself down biting his nails, whilst his irritated spouse overwhelmed him with upbraids.

The philosopher was fain to make his peace by conceding the point as to the upholstery, and the house, amid his suppressed groans, was furnished in fashionable style.

Among other domestic exigencies that soon arose was that of a set of dinner-plates.

Adam, this time without consulting Amelia, went and ordered a service of pewter. The plates were sent home. No sooner did Mrs. Crotch behold them than, seizing one, she dashed it indignantly on the ground. It was unbroken.

"See," observed the philosopher, with mild equanimity, "the advantage of pewter over china!"

"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed Amelia.

"It is not nonsense," returned Adam.

"What is there in a plate? Nothing—but food upon it—that is of any consequence."

What objection is there in dining of pewter?"

"I can't bear it," she replied.

"But why?"

"Because I can't."

"Now don't you see," reasoned Adam, "how absurdly you talk! You can't bear it because you can't. Does it hurt your eyes or make your head ache? Does it pain you in any way?"

"I don't like it—and that's enough."

"No, my good girl, urged Crotch; it is not enough. When we say that we can't bear a thing, we mean that it produces an intolerable sensation. What intolerable sensation does a pewter plate produce in you?"

Another incident mentioned, is the capture

of three piratical vessels by Her Majesty's steamer Keynard on the 23d inst.

It occurred at the entrance of the bay, and within sight of the western point of the city of Victoria. Three junks and fourteen prisoners were brought in.

Two trading steamers, one English and the other American, have been prohibited from carrying cargo into Canton river. This is looked upon by the representatives of both powers as a breach of treaty on the part of the Chinese authorities, and pending the settlement of the question, the two steamers are lying on demurrage. [N. Y. Courier.

Such were the scenes that were enacted

almost daily between Adam Crotch and his betrothed. He wanted her to wear such dresses, who would have silk. One of their most serious disputes arose on the subject

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